INSTITUTE of STATISTICS
Oxford

Bulletin Vol. 8 *April 1946* *No. 4*

GROCERY SALES AND RATIONING

Since 1940, we have been able to present annually a survey of the turnover of a large number of urban grocery shops, which, on the average, supply their foods to nearly two million persons per week. For the first two years, we obtained random samples from all the shops for one week in each month and by means of them interpolated the annual turnover; since 1942, we have been supplied with the weekly data of turnover for the whole year.

Our estimate of the total number of customers is based on the number of ration books and cards presented for the purchase of rationed fats (butter, margarine, and cooking fat), and of sugar and jam. The number of customers buying their bacon ration from the shops of our sample is approximately 10 per cent higher, while as regards the sales of eggs in shell and tea, it falls short of our estimate.

(1) *Purchases of Groceries in* 1944 *and* 1945.

Table I surveys the weekly purchases per customer, as defined, for the four half-yearly periods of 1944 and 1945. Both years are bisected at the starting point of the new rationing year, in July.[1] The figures of total turnover of bacon have been corrected by us so as to exclude 10 per cent wastage and, further, to allow for the fact that, for this item, the actual number of customers is about 10 per cent above the number of customers for fats and sugar. No correction has been attempted regarding the sales per person of eggs in shell and of tea, for the data at our disposal are not sufficiently precise for this. It appears, however, that of the main customers of these shops at least 20 per cent buy their tea from specialist shops, or from greengrocers, etc. that stock the most popular brands, while possibly about 10 per cent either keep their own hens or obtain their eggs from dairymen or poultry breeders. Nevertheless, the data of average consumption of eggs in shell in Tables I, III, and IX, may represent nearly 95 per cent of the actual consumption per *non-priority* consumer, since they include the sales to priority consumers, in particular infants up to the age of two years who are entitled to three eggs per week.

The changes in the average purchases of butter, cooking fats, bacon, sugar, jam, and tea, that stand out in Table I, reflect changes in the

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[1] Since a rationing period consists of 4 weeks, the weekly averages for the first half of each year are derived from the data for seven rationing periods and those for the second half from the data for six periods.

TABLE I

Purchases of Groceries per Person[1] per Week

	1944 Jan. 10–Jul. 23 Quan.[2]	 *Price*[3] *d.*	1944–45 July 24–Jan. 7 Quan.[2]	 *Price*[3] *d.*	1945 Jan. 8–July 22 Quan.[2]	 *Price*[3] *d.*	1945–46 July 23–Jan. 6 Quan.[2]	 *Price*[3] *d.*
(*a*) *Fats :*								
Butter	2.0	*20*	2.0	*20*	2.0	*20*	2.4	*20*
Margarine	3.5	*9*	3.5	*9*	3.5	*9*	3.4	*9*
Cooking Fats[4]	1.7	*9*	1.7	*9*	1.4	*9*	1.1	*9*
(*b*) *Protein Foods:*								
Bacon	4.0	*23¼*	4.4	*23*	3.5	*23½*	3.0	*23¾*
Ham[5]	0.4	*26¾*	0.3	*26*	—[6]	*50¼*	—[6]	*54½*
Cooked Meat	1.5	*24*	1.5	*24*	1.5	*23½*	1.0	*20*
Sausages	2.2	*13¼*	2.0	*14¾*	1.9	*14¾*	1.4	*13¾*
Poultry and Rabbits ...	0.1	*22½*	0.2	*21*	0.1	*20*	0.1	*21¾*
Eggs, shell	0.7	*2*	0.4	*2*	0.9	*2*	0.5	*2*
Eggs, dried	1.1	*1¼*	1.1	*1¼*	1.0	*1¼*	1.1	*1¼*
Cheese[7]	2.6	*13*	2.5	*13*	2.5	*13*	2.5	*13*
(*c*) *Carbohydrate Foods:*								
Sugar	9.0	*4*	9.5	*4*	9.3	*4*	9.3	*4*
Jam[8]	3.2	*11¾*	2.6	*12*	2.3	*12¼*	2.2	*12½*
Cake	1.8	*13½*	1.6	*14½*	1.6	*15*	1.5	*15½*
Biscuits	1.3	*12¾*	1.6	*12½*	2.0	*12½*	2.0	*12¾*
Flour	4.2	*2¾*	4.1	*3*	3.9	*3*	3.8	*3*
(*d*) *Tea:* ...	1.4	*41¾*	1.3	*42*	1.3	*42¼*	1.6	*42¼*

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[1] The total number of persons has been assumed as given by the weekly average of ration cards presented for the purchase of fats and sugar.

[2] Expressed in *ounces*, except for eggs (in shell and dried), which are given in *numbers*.

[3] Eggs, in shell and dried, per egg ; all other foods, per lb.

[4] Mostly lard.

[5] In 1944, mostly American fat bacon.

[6] Less than one twentieth of an ounce.

[7] Including all special rations.

[8] Excluding tinned marmalade (rationed on points).

TABLE II

Weekly Expenditure on Various Types of Groceries

	1944 10.1–23.7 d.	1944–5 24.7–7.1 d.	1945 8.1–22.7 d.	1945–6 23.7–6.1 d.
(*a*) Fats	5½	5½	5¼	5½
(*b*) Protein Foods[1]	16	15¾	15	12
(*c*) Carbohydrate Foods	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
(*d*) Tea	3¾	3½	3½	4¼
(*e*) Sundries[2]	12½	13	13	14¼
Total (*a*)—(*e*)	45½	45½	44½	43¾

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[1] Including evaporated and condensed milk, skimmed and full cream, but excluding dried Household milk, which is included under ' Sundries '.

[2] For the foods in this group see Table III, footnote 5.

rations available during the several periods. Noticeable variations also occurred in the quantities bought of ham, cooked meat, sausages, cake, and biscuits, all of which resulted doubtlessly from changes not in demand but in supply. The quantities listed for ' ham ' during the two periods of 1944, refer mainly to fat American bacon, which was unrationed and sold at about 1 shilling 6 pence a lb.

The average outlay on groups (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) in Table I, is set out in

Table II, together with the outlay on grocery 'sundries'. Group (*b*) in Table II includes the outlay on all kinds of condensed and evaporated milk, except dried Household milk, for which no separate data were available. During the two years under survey, the average weekly outlay per person on liquid tinned milk was approximately a halfpenny. Household milk is included in the 'sundries' group (*e*), which comprises a wide variety of foods, the main ones of which are enumerated in footnote 5 to Table III.

Table II reveals a steep fall in the outlay on the group of protein foods, for the second half of 1945. The reason for this is obvious from the data in Table I: the bacon ration had been reduced, and unrationed American bacon was no longer obtainable. Less cooked meat and sausages were sold than during the previous periods, and there was a seasonal decline in the supply of eggs in shell. The lower outlay on group (*b*) was partly counterbalanced by a higher outlay on the 'sundries' group (*e*). A possible explanation of this increase is that the less a housewife is able to obtain of the staple foods to which her family is accustomed the more she is likely to purchase of fancy foods.

TABLE III

Purchases of Groceries in June–July 1945, per Person per Week

	Grocery Sales, 25. VI–22. VII			155 Household Accounts		
	Quantity[1]	*Price*[1] *d*	Outlay d.	Quantity[1]	*Price*[1] *d.*	Outlay d.
(*a*) **Fats**:			**5.0**			**5.4**
Butter	2.0	*20*	2.5	3.0	*20*	2.5
Margarine ...	3.5	*9*	2.0	4.0	*9*	2.3
Cooking Fats ...	0.9	*9*	0.5	1.0	*9*	0.6
(*b*) **Protein Foods**:			**12.2**			**15.5**
Bacon	2.9	*23¾*	4.3	2.8	*25*	4.4
Cooked Meat ...	1.2	*23½*	1.8	1.0	*29¼*	1.8
Sausages ...	1.4	*15*	1.3	3.6	*14*	3.2
Poultry & Rabbits	0.1	*17*	0.1	—[2]	—[2]	0.2
Eggs, shell ...	0.7	*2*	1.4	1.2	*2*	2.3
Eggs, dried ...	0.8	*7¼*	1.0	1.2	*7¼*	1.5
Cheese[3]	2.2	*13*	1.8	2.1	*13*	1.7
Tinned Milk ...	—[2]	—[2]	0.5	—[2]	—[2]	0.4
(*c*) **Carbohydrate Foods**:			**7.6**			**14.2**
Sugar	8.9	*4*	2.2	9.6	*4*	2.4
Jam	2.3	*12¼*	1.8	2.4	*13*	2.0
Cake	1.5	*15*	1.4	8.1[4]	*13½*[4]	6.8[4]
Biscuits	2.1	*12½*	1.6	2.1	*14¼*	1.8
Flour	3.3	*3*	0.6	6.0	*3¼*	1.2
(*d*) **Tea**:	1.3	*42¼*	**3.4**	1.6	*37½*	**3.7**
(*e*) **Sundries**:[5] ...			**12.8**			**14.8**
Total (*a*)—(*e*):			**41.0**			**53.6**

[1] Expressed in *ounces*, except in the case of eggs (in shell and dried), which are given in *numbers*. Prices are in pence per lb, except for eggs.

[2] No precise data available.

[3] Including all special rations.

[4] Including buns.

[5] Including tinned foods (meat, fish, vegetables, soups, marmalade), dried legumes, dried fruit, household milk, cocoa, syrup, honey, rolled oats and oatmeal, semolina, macaroni, breakfast cereals, fancy foods, and condiments.

In Table III we compare the turnover in June–July 1945, per person per week, of the grocery shops, with the purchases of similar foods by the 155 housewives that kept a household account for us for a fortnight during these two months.[1] In considering the two sets of data the structural differences of the two samples have to be borne in mind : the 155 household accounts were supplied by working-class families most of which had young dependent children, while the grocery shops serve a wide variety of consumers—the housewife with a young family, families of adults only, and single persons. Also, certain items in our list of foods are supplied only in part by grocery shops and in part by other retailers. We have already made mention of this with respect to eggs in shell and tea. These rationed foods, however, can only be bought either from the one shop or from the other, while such unrationed foods as sausages, cake (and buns), and flour, may be obtained by the same person from different shops. The discrepancy in the data of our two samples for these items is, therefore, easily understood.

It seems reasonable to assume that a housewife with a young family will take up most of the rations to which her family is entitled, but that single persons and, in certain cases, also families consisting of adults only all of whom are doing full-time work, cannot always utilize their rations fully. This, probably, explains the differences in the purchases of margarine, cooking fats, dried eggs, and sugar, shown in Table III. The relation between the actual purchases and the rations per person will be discussed below.

The relatively high figure of eggs in shell for the families that kept household accounts must be taken mainly as an indication of the relatively high proportion of priority consumers in families with young children, although, as we have explained, the actual average consumption of eggs in shell is somewhat underestimated in our data of grocery sales.

From the list of ' sundries ' given in footnote 5 to Table III, it will be seen that this group embraces a number of foods—in particular tinned meat, fish, and soups, condiments, and certain fancy foods—that can also be obtained from other shops, *viz.*, butchers', fishmongers', dairymen's, and greengrocers'. This may at least partly account for the difference in the two outlay figures on group (*e*), in Table III.

(2) *The Consumption of Rationed Groceries.*

Of the specific items enumerated in Tables I and III, only five—ham, sausages, poultry and rabbits, cake, and flour—are unrationed. The consumption of twelve out of the remaining thirteen foods[2] is considered in Tables IV to X, in relation to the rations allowed per person per week. Table IV deals with the three rationed fat foods : butter, margarine, and cooking fats.[3] In Table IV and in all the following Tables, the rations and the corresponding average consumption are given for the several periods during which the ration was constant. During the four-weekly Christmas period in 1944, a special allowance was made available of ½ lb. of margarine per person, and during the same period in 1945, the special allowance was 6 ounces, four ounces of which, however, could be replaced by butter. Three ounces, instead of two ounces, of the combined ration of 6 ounces of butter and margarine, could be obtained in the form of butter, since November 12th, 1945. Butter could at all times be exchanged for margarine, weight for weight, but cooking fats were not interchangeable with any other fat.

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[1] *Cf.* BULLETIN, Vol. 8, Nos. 1 and 2, *Income and Household Expenditure of Working Class Families with Children.*

[2] Tinned Milk—rationed on ' points '—had to be left out, since the data at our disposal are not detailed enough to allow of its inclusion in these Tables.

[3] Mainly lard.

TABLE IV

Purchases of Butter, Margarine, and Cooking Fats, per Person per Week

		Rations			Bought		
		Butter[1]	*Margarine*	*Cooking Fats*	Butter	Margarine	Cooking Fats
From	Till	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	oz.	oz.	oz.
10 Jan. 1944	10 Dec. 1944	*2*	*4*	*2*	2.0	3.5	1.7
11 Dec. 1944	7 Jan. 1945	*2*	*6*	*2*	2.0	4.9	1.7
8 Jan. 1945	27 May 1945	*2*	*4*	*2*	2.0	3.4	1.7
28 May 1945	11 Nov. 1945	*2*	*4*	*1*	2.0	3.5	0.9
12 Nov. 1945	9 Dec. 1945	*3*	*3*	*2*	2.7	2.9	1.7
10 Dec. 1945	6 Jan. 1946	*4*	*3½*	*2*	3.4	3.3	1.6

[1] During all the periods the butter ration could be exchanged for an equal amount of margarine.

Any person registered with a retailer for fats has to purchase from him all his rationed fat foods; the figures of turnover in Table IV therefore represent the actual average consumption per person per week. Whenever the maximum allowance of butter was 2 ounces virtually every customer bought the full ration, while less than the full allowance was purchased on the average when the butter ration was increased.[1] Of a margarine ration of 4 ounces only about seven-eighths was taken up, and when the average consumption of butter rose, that of margarine declined, in November 1945. In December, of course, the total increase in the fat ration is made in order to meet the exceptional demand for Christmas fare, and partly on account of this, average consumption was higher than during any other period. The average consumption of cooking fats, too, amounted to only about seven-eighths of the ration, so long as the ration was 2 ounces, but it went up to nine-tenths of it when the ration was halved.

Sugar and jam are linked together by the rationing system in a similar way as the rationed fats : registration for sugar also implies registration for jam with the same retailer, or *vice versa.* The rations of these foods and the average amounts sold per customer are given in Table V. Here again the pattern shows a surprising regularity[1] : with a total allowance of 12 ounces of sugar and jam together, 11.2 ounces were bought on the average, 8.9 ounces of which were obtained as sugar. During all the periods it was permitted to exchange the sugar ration of 8 ounces for an equal weight of jam ; only the special allowances of sugar, for fruit preserving or Christmas fare, could not be replaced by it.

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[1] This seems to be due less to the difference in the prices of butter and margarine than to the fact that ' butter does not go so far as margarine ', as was explained by several housewives. There is, of course, no contradiction between this statement made by individuals and the evidence of our figures, which show the average consumption of margarine and cooking fats to have fallen short of the possible consumption ; for although there are some people who cannot use all their margarine and cooking fats, the majority could probably do with considerably more than they are permitted to buy. This also applies to other rationed foods.

The rations of cheese in Table VI refer to the ordinary rations during the different periods, but the average purchases include the special rations made available to heavy workers and vegetarians, which, at all times, were 12 ounces per person per week instead of the ordinary ration of 2 or 3 ounces. Hence, if everyone takes up his full allowance the average quantities bought will be somewhat larger than the ordinary ration. From the data in Table VI it appears that when the ordinary ration was 2 ounces the full rations were bought by every customer, or nearly every one, but that this was not the case when the ration was raised to 3 ounces.

The relation between changes in the ration and changes in average purchases is less clear as regards bacon (Table VII). When the bacon ration went up to 6 ounces per person per week, in June 1944, a considerable proportion of the bacon distributed to the retailers was of a very poor quality, and purchases may have fallen short of the actual allowance for that reason.

From the beginning of 1944 to the end of 1945, there occurred two changes in the allowance of tea : from December 11th, 1944, all persons over 70 years old were given 3 ounces per week instead of the ordinary ration of 2 ounces, and from July 23rd, 1945, the ordinary ration was raised from 2 ounces to 2½ ounces.[2] Since no child up to the age of five years is entitled to a tea ration, the average possible consumption per person including the children of this age group is slightly less than the ordinary ration.[3] The extra weekly allowance of tea to persons over 70 years old—½ ounce since the increase in the ordinary ration—raised the potential consumption per person at most by ½ per cent, and no account has been taken of it in Table VIII. We have there only distinguished two periods, the first from January 1st, 1944, to July 22nd, 1945, when the potential average consumption was nearly 2 ounces per person per week, and the second from July 23rd, 1945, to January 6th, 1946, when it was about 2.5 ounces. From a small random sample it appears that, when the ration was 2 ounces, the actual purchases of tea attained to about nine-tenths of the potential purchases. If this holds good in general it implies that between 20 and 30 per cent of the customers of the grocery shops of our sample buy their tea elsewhere, even assuming a decline in the potential marginal demand[4] since the increase of the ordinary ration to 2.5 ounces per week.

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[1] The monthly variations from the averages, of the figures from which the averages in Tables IV to X are derived, are small, amounting to not more than 0.1 ounce, except for cooked meat (Table X).

[2] In alternate four-weekly periods a person can buy 8 ounces and 12 ounces respectively.

[3] Assuming the children of this age group to represent about 1.5 per cent of the total population, it amounts to 1.97 ounces when the ration is 2 ounces, and to 2.46 ounces, when the ration is 2.5 ounces.

[4] By this we understand the ratio of the total amount purchased to the total amount of rations allowed.

Table V

Purchases of Sugar and Jam, per Person per Week

		Rations			Bought	
		Sugar	*Jam or (Sugar)*		Sugar	Jam
From	Till	*oz.*	*oz.*	*oz.*	oz.	oz.
10 Jan. 1944	30 April 1944	8	4	(4)	8.9	2.3
1 May 1944	23 July 1944	8	8	(4)	9.2	3.9
24 July 1944	20 Aug. 1944	12	8	(4)	11.4	3.7
21 Aug. 1944	10 Dec. 1944	8	4	(4)	8.9	2.3
11 Dec. 1944	7 Jan. 1945	10	4	(4)	10.0	2.3
8 Jan. 1945	27 May 1945	8	4	(4)	8.9	2.3
28 May 1945	24 June 1945	12	4	(4)	11.4	2.6
25 June 1945	9 Dec. 1945	8	4	(4)	8.9	2.2
10 Dec. 1945	6 Jan. 1946	12	4	(4)	11.5	2.1

Table VI

Purchases of Cheese, per Person per Week

From	Till	*Ordinary Ration* *oz.*	Bought[1] oz.
10 Jan. 1944	2 April 1944	3	3.1
3 April 1944	15 Oct. 1944	2	2.3
16 Oct. 1944	1 April 1945	3	2.9
2 April 1945	11 Nov. 1945	2	2.2
12 Nov. 1945	6 Jan. 1946	3	2.9

[1] Including all special rations for heavy workers and vegetarians.

Table VII

Purchases of Bacon, per Person per Week

per Person per Week.

From	Till	*Ration* *oz.*	Bought oz.
10 Jan. 1944	25 June 1944	4	4.0
26 June 1944	15 Oct. 1944	6	5.2
16 Oct. 1944	27 May 1945	4	3.8
28 May 1945	6 Jan. 1946	3	3.0

Table VIII

Purchases of Tea, per Person per Week

From	Till	*Ration* *oz.*	Bought oz.
10 Jan. 1944	22 July 1945	2.0	1.3
23 July 1945	6 Jan. 1946	2.5	1.6

Table IX

Purchases of Dried Eggs and Eggs in Shell, per Person per Week

1944	Dried Eggs		Shell Eggs	1945	Dried Eggs		Shell Eggs
Period Beginning	*Ration* *No.*	Bought No.	Bought No.	Period Beginning	*Ration* *No.*	Bought No.	Bought No.
10 Jan.	6	1.4	0.3	8 Jan.	3	1.2	0.3
7 Feb.	6	1.4	0.5	5 Feb.	3	1.2	0.4
6 March	6	1.2	0.7	5 March	3	1.0	1.1
3 April	3	1.1	0.9	2 April	3	0.9	1.5
1 May	3	1.0	1.0	30 April	3	1.0	1.4
29 May	3	0.9	0.9	28 May	3	1.0	1.2
26 June	3	0.9	0.7	25 June	3	0.8	0.7
24 July	3	0.9	0.5	23 July	3	1.0	0.5
21 Aug.	3	1.0	0.4	20 Aug.	1½	1.3	0.4
18 Sept.	3	1.1	0.3	17 Sept.	1½	1.1	0.4
16 Oct.	6	1.2	0.3	15 Oct.	1½	1.2	0.4
13 Nov.	6	1.2	0.3	12 Nov.	1½	1.0	0.6
11 Dec.	6	1.2	0.3	10 Dec.	1½	1.2	0.5

The purchases per person per week of dried eggs and eggs in shell are given in Table IX, together with the ordinary allowances of dried eggs per person per week. Children up to the age of five years could obtain a double allowance during all the periods, and the average ration corrected for this would be about 1.5 per cent higher than the rations shown in Table IX. But it is obvious from our data that many people did not take up even their ordinary ration so long as this was fairly substantial, although when it was reduced to 1½ eggs per non-priority consumer, about 76 per cent of it was purchased, including the priority allowances.[1] Changes in the supply of eggs in shell, although affecting somewhat the trend of demand for dried eggs, seem to have influenced remarkably little the actual demand for them, as compared with the potential demand.

The changes in the number of food ' points ' available per person per week, during 1944 and 1945, will be found in Table X. Side by side with them are shown the quantities purchased of two ' points ' foods that are in general demand, *viz.*, biscuits and cooked meat. More biscuits were made available to the public since November, 1944, and the ' points ' value of all except chocolate biscuits was halved, from November 11th : consumption rose by 33⅓ per cent, as compared with that during the previous period. A proportionate increase in sales had already occurred since April, when the total number of ' points ' available was raised from 5 to 6 per person per week.

TABLE X

Purchases of Two ' Points ' Foods, per Person per Week

From	Till	*Points Available*	Biscuits Bought oz.	Cooked Meat Bought oz.
10 Jan. 1944	2 April 1944	*5*	1.1	1.6
3 April 1944	10 Dec. 1944	*6*	1.5	1.5
11 Dec. 1944	27 May 1945	*6*	2.0[1]	1.6
28 May 1945	6 Jan. 1946	*5*	2.0	1.1

[1] ' Points ' value of biscuits reduced : plain, from 4 to 2 points a lb. ; sweet, from 8 to 4 points ; chocolate covered, from 16 to 12 points.

Changes in the ' points ' value of individual foods and of the ' points ' allowance in general, are, of course, the means of co-ordinating demand with the possible supply. Thus foods for which there is an unsaturated demand at the prevailing prices, can to some extent become market substitutes for one another, although they may by no means be nutritional substitutes. This seems to have happened in the case of biscuits and cooked meat. During the two years considered by us, the ' points ' value of cooked meat was one ' point ' per ounce : the total amount of ' points ' expended on cooked meat and biscuits was, therefore, for the four periods shown in Table X, per person per week : 2.2; 2.3; 2.1; 1.6. Hence, 2.8, 3.7, 3.9, and 3.4 ' points,' respectively, were available for the purchase of other ' points ' foods, all of which, with the exception of tinned milk, are included in our group of ' sundries ' in Tables II and III.

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[1] *i.e.*, the actual ration was about 1.52 eggs, while the actual purchases amounted to 1.16 eggs, per average person per week.

(3) *Expenditure and Nutritional Values.*

The nutritional values purchased on the average per person per week during the four half-yearly periods of 1944 and 1945 are analysed in Table XI.[1] In the first three columns in the upper part of Table XI, the calorific value and protein content of the foods are expressed as index numbers and compared with the corresponding outlay. The average values and outlay during the first half of 1944 have been taken as the base and, for each food group, equated to 100. The slight decline in the calorific value of the fat foods results from the decrease in the average ration of cooking fats during the later periods, since cooking fat has a calorific value higher than that of butter or of margarine. The fall in the consumption of bacon, ' ham ', cooked meat, and sausages, has lowered the protein values of the group of protein foods, although to a less degree than the corresponding calorific values. Indeed, while in the second half of 1945 the calorific value of this group, and the outlay on it, had declined by about one quarter, as compared with the base period, its

TABLE XI

Nutritional Values and Expenditure

	Indices of Calories	Indices of Protein	Indices of Outlay	% of Total Calories	% of Total Protein	% of Total Outlay
	(*1st half of 1944 = 100*)					
(*a*) *Fats:*						
1944 1st Half	*100*	—	*100*	33.7	0.3	18.8
2nd Half	100	—	100	33.8	0.3	19.0
1945 1st Half	95	—	97	33.6	0.3	18.9
2nd Half	94	—	100	34.7	0.3	21.7
(*b*) *Protein Foods*[1]*:*						
1944 1st Half	*100*	*100*	*100*	25.8	73.2	54.9
2nd Half	96	96	98	25.0	72.5	54.3
1945 1st Half	87	94	93	23.5	72.1	53.0
2nd Half	76	82	75	21.3	69.9	47.6
(*c*) *Carbohydrate Foods:*						
1944 1st Half	*100*	*100*	*100*	40.5	26.5	26.3
2nd Half	101	99	100	41.2	27.2	26.7
1945 1st Half	101	100	103	42.9	27.6	28.1
2nd Half	99	97	101	44.0	29.8	30.7
Total (*a*)—(*c*)*:*						
1944 1st Half	*100*	*100*	*100*	100.0	100.0	100.0
2nd Half	100	99	98	100.0	100.0	100.0
1945 1st Half	95	97	96	100.0	100.0	100.0
2nd Half	92	86	87	100.0	100.0	100.0

Nutritional Values Bought per Person per Week

	Calories	Protein (gm.) Total	Protein (gm.) *animal*[2]	Outlay d.
Total (*a*)—(*c*)*:*				
1944 1st Half	4800	78	*57*	29¼
2nd Half	4780	76	*55*	28¾
1945 1st Half	4580	75	*54*	28
2nd Half	4400	67	*47*	25½

[1] Excluding Household milk, but including all other tinned milk.
[2] Derived from the foods in group (*b*).

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[1] The calculations of nutritional values differ somewhat from those used in previous papers of this series, since they are based on the food values stated in the recently published *Medical Research Council War Memorandum No.* 14 (H.M. Stationery Office).

protein index had only been reduced to 82. This indicates that the foods whose consumption had been curtailed, are rather expensive sources of first-class protein, as compared with the main protein food in our list of groceries whose average supply per half year had remained unaltered, *viz.*, cheese.

A decline in the purchases of first-class protein foods, from 1944 to 1945, had already been apparent in our analysis of working-class household accounts of summer 1944 and summer 1945, although it was by no means so substantial as our data of sales of groceries may suggest. The animal protein obtained from the foods in group (*b*) only represents about 1½ days' supply per average person, of the average weekly supply of animal protein derived from the diets of the 155 household accounts supplied to us in 1945. The range of first class protein foods bought by the average family is, of course, much wider than that covered by this paper, which takes no account of the consumption of butcher's meat, fresh milk, and wet and cured fish, which, in fact, are the main sources of animal protein.

The last three columns in the upper part of Table XI show the proportions of calories and of protein derived from the three food groups (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and compare them with the corresponding proportion of outlay. The difference between the ' cheap ' carbohydrate foods and the ' dear ' protein foods—sources of essential first-class protein—stands out well in these figures.

In the lower part of Table XI are given the absolute figures on which the indices and percentages of the upper section are based. The foods in the ' sundries ' group have not been included in this survey of nutritional values, since no detailed data of turnover are available for them.

(4) *Conclusion.*

This survey of sales of groceries in 1944 and 1945 shows—what had already been apparent in previous surveys carried out by us—that the food rations are not taken up in full by a proportion of the population. Under the present conditions of food supply there seems, however, to exist a basic limit of minimum demand, which our analyses indicate to be approximately, per person per week : for butter, 2 ounces; for cooking fat, one ounce; for bacon, 4 ounces; for cheese, 2 ounces. For other foods it is not very clear what is the maximum ration that will be purchased in full by everyone, except for sugar, of which the full ration seems to have been bought by everybody when it was 8 ounces per person per week, with no option to add to it in lieu of part of the jam ration. During 1944 and 1945, the substitution of sugar for jam was always possible, but this was not the case during most periods covered by previous surveys.

From the nutritional view-point the most important result of our analysis is the evidence of a decline in the average purchases of first-class protein foods, which, in the second half of 1945, procured 14 per cent less of animal protein than the purchases of similar foods in the first half of 1944. This decline is already foreshadowed in the last four-weekly rationing period of the first half of 1945, as is apparent from a comparison of the sales of groceries in group (*b*) set out in Table III, with the corresponding averàge sales shown in Table I, for the first half of 1945. Yet the average outlay on the group of first-class protein foods fell more steeply than its average content of animal protein, since it was the supply of the more expensive protein foods that was curtailed. However, although only 75 per cent of the average outlay on the main protein foods was spent in the second half of 1945, as compared with the first half of 1944, the total average outlay on groceries declined by not more than 4 per cent, mainly in consequence of the increased expenditure on grocery ‘ sundries ’, which, during the same period, rose from 100 to 114.

T. SCHULZ.

EUROPE'S AVERAGE STANDARD OF LIVING

The Tripartite Conference held in Potsdam from July 17th to August 2nd, 1945, agreed that 'Allied controls shall be imposed upon the German economy but only to the extent necessary (a) . . . (b) to assure the production and maintenance of goods and services required to meet the needs of the occupying forces and displaced persons in Germany, and essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries (European countries means all European countries excluding the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).'

This is in many ways an elastic provision and must probably be taken to mean that future standards in Germany should not, during the period to which the Agreement applies, exceed those of non-German Europe as defined above. The greater the economic progress in these European countries the less will be the necessary reduction in living standards in Germany. Nobody can foresee at the present moment what this development will be, and it will therefore, be useful to investigate as a first approximation, by how much the average standard of living in the European countries, as defined by the Potsdam Declaration, differed in the past from that of Germany. Even this transformation of the question will not result in a direct and unqualified answer. International comparisons of living standards are beset with difficulties both with regard to methods of comparison and with regard to adequacy and uniformity of statistical material. We have, however, an estimate of the national income of many European countries for the period 1925 to 1934 which Colin Clark, in *The Conditions of Economic Progress*, has attempted to put on a comparable basis in terms of an international unit of purchasing power. By dividing the total real income in each country by the respective population figures for 1930 the following data for real income per head were obtained.

It will be seen that the weighted average for the whole list works out at 203 dollars of International Units. The table covers only about 90 per cent of the European population. The main countries omitted are Spain, Luxemburg, Danzig, the Saar Territory, Albania and European Turkey. If we choose values of real income per head for these countries corresponding to those with a similar economic structure, the relevant average figure would be slightly reduced from 203 to 197 International Units, or if Germany were excluded from the average, as defined by the Potsdam Conference, to 178 International Units.

Taking the figures at their face value it seems that if the Potsdam decisions had been put into force during the period 1925 to 1934, the standard of living in Germany would have had to be levelled down by more than a third to correspond to the average standard of non-German Europe excluding Russia and Great Britain. It would have been almost 40 per cent less than that of France and about 25 per cent to 30 per cent less than that of Austria,

REAL NATIONAL INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION
(1925—1934)

(*Expressed in form of International Units. An International Unit is defined as the amount of goods and services which one dollar would purchase in the U.S.A. over the average of the period 1925–1934.*)

	National Income (in Million $ International units)	Population (Estimate for 1930)[1] '000.	National Income per head of population—$ International units.
Switzerland	1.917	4.077	470
Netherlands	2.624	7.921	331
France	12.480	41.800	299
Denmark	1.008	3,559	283
Sweden	1.731	6.162	281
Eire	829	2.946	281
Germany	17.580	64.484	273
Belgium	2.033	8,092	251
Austria	1.613	6.722	240
Norway	607	2.811	216
Czechoslovakia	2.680	14.735	182
Greece	922	6.394	144
Finland	473	3.390	140
Hungary	1.205	8.684	139
Portugal	839[2]	6.195	135
Italy	5.320	41.100	129
Poland	3.428	32.150	107
Yugoslavia	1.352	13.880	97
Bulgaria	524	5.944	88
Rumania	1.471	18.025	82
Sum of the above countries	60.636	299.071	203
Other European countries	3.791	28.052	135
Europe, excluding U.K. and Soviet Russia	64.427	327.123	197
Europe without Germany	46.847	262.639	178

[1] *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations*, 1931–2, pp. 22 and 23.

[2] The figure for Portugal is only very approximate.

or of the Bohemian and Moravian areas of Czechoslovakia, and higher only than that of some Mediterranean countries and of the Balkans.

The aggregate real income of Germany in terms of German currency for the period 1925 to 1934 was about Rm. 67,000 million at 1928 prices, or about Rm. 1050 per head of the population. A 30 per cent reduction would have resulted in a real national income of Rm. 47,000 million or an income per head of about Rm. 740. Both figures are more than 15 per cent lower than the depression income of 1932 and probably lower than that of any other year of the present century. The average income per head would have been about equal to that of the two poorest agricultural provinces of Germany, namely East and West Prussia, for the year 1913. How far such a retardation of progress in one country would have affected the standard of living in other countries is difficult to determine.

For many reasons these estimates and comparisons cannot be more than rough approximations, but the order of magnitude of the cut in German living standards is not likely to be far off the mark, provided always that the Potsdam decision was applied to our reference period. The war has brought considerable changes in territories and shifts in wealth, income and population which cannot yet be assessed in detail. It is clear, however, that the new Germany will have a considerably smaller territory and a greater density of population. The devastation in the area between Rhine and Oder is certainly greater than in the ' rest of Europe ' excluding Russia. The reduction in capital per head probably exceeds 40 per cent and limitations to be imposed on all retainable industrial capacity may reduce it still further. Present standards of living in Germany are probably considerably lower than those prevailing on the average in the rest of present-day Europe (excluding Russia and Great Britain). This applies to standards of food, housing, heating and consumable supplies in general. Unless the resilience of the rest of Europe is unexpectedly small, the losses of productive capacity in industry and agriculture, together with the influx of several million destitute persons, make it appear doubtful that Germany can attain during the ' Initial Control Period ' to which the principles of the Potsdam Conference apply the average living standard of the rest of Europe which has been set as an upper limit.

So far we have discussed the problem in terms of real income per head, which among other things does not take account of differences in age composition, in the proportion of active and non-active population, or in the proportion of agricultural to industrial population, between the various countries. As an alternative and even more tentative approach we give below an estimate of real wages of industrial workers in a number of European countries in 1930. International comparisons of real wages in industry before the war have been attempted by Professor J. H. Richardson,[1] whose figures cover 12 European countries with an active industrial population of about 36 million workers. If we add estimates for 9 other countries which together contain about 6 million industrial workers, we arrive at the following figures weighted by the active industrial population in the various countries and relating to the year 1930 :

Germany	100
Rest of Europe	78

That would mean that real wages in German industry would have to be reduced by about 22 per cent to equal the European standard.

The figures used are less comprehensive and less uniform than those of real income per head. The methods of calculating average wages differ considerably in the various countries : some give earnings, others rates ; some of them exclude juveniles; Professor Richardson's figures exclude female workers; the number of industries included varies; and so forth. But the result is not altogether surprising, since it is well-known that industrial wages are high relatively to the general wage level in poor and under-developed areas. One would therefore expect that the differences in industrial wages would be smaller than those of real income per head.

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[1] " International Comparisons of Real Wages," *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 1930, p. 418.

Professor Richardson's figures are based on cost of food only. There is another index number based on a cost of living index including also Fuel, Light and Soap ; but this is not presented for all the countries and is only slightly different from the former in some of the countries.

A 20 per cent reduction in real wages for industrial workers is no small matter, but has already once been achieved for a short period after the last war, namely during the period of inflation. How it will affect productivity, if it is maintained for longer periods, cannot easily be predicted, and will depend among other things upon the distribution of the cut over the various income groups and over the various expenditure items. In an unregulated economy a 20 per cent average cut would normally imply a much more severe reduction of income for some categories of workers and lesser reductions for others. The greater the reduction, on the average or for specific groups, the greater would be the tendency to forgo non-essentials. Other things being equal, expenditure on food would tend to be reduced less than that on other budget items. At the lower standard of living, Germany will therefore tend to exchange a greater proportion of manufactures for food.

K. FORCHEIMER.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NORWAY

Losses through Occupation and War

Norway has suffered heavy economic losses as a result of the war and the German occupation. Real national income during the war declined from 100 in 1939 to 89 in 1943, the last year for which figures are available. It may be estimated that national income in 1944 and the first half of 1945 was at least 10 per cent lower than in 1943. From this reduced income Norway was compelled to maintain an occupational force of some 400,000 Germans, a number equivalent to approximately 13 per cent of the population. About 40 per cent of the national income was consumed by the Germans. The Norwegian population therefore could only survive by transferring the largest possible part of the country's available productive capacity to the production of the most urgently needed consumption goods, while the production of capital equipment and durable consumption goods, such as houses, furniture and clothing was drastically curtailed. This policy naturally resulted in a reduction of the country's capital equipment.

The Norwegian Central Statistical Bureau estimated that the country's capital equipment, which in 1939 was assessed at 31 billion kroner, had been reduced during the war by 5.6 billion kroner, or 17.9 per cent. The greatest reduction was registered in the whaling industry, which, as a result of the war loss of 9 floating whaling factories was reduced by 74 per cent.

The shipping industry lost half its capital equipment through war and marine casualties, while industry lost 27 per cent of its buildings and equipment, partly through destruction and partly through undermaintenance. Norway's forests were reduced by 6.7 per cent and her agricultural capital by 4.5 per cent.

During the five years of occupation the Germans spent the immense amount of 11.3 billion kroner, a sum equivalent to two pre-war years' national income. The money was withdrawn, as it was needed, from the Bank of Norway and used for maintaining the German soldiers in Norway, for goods purchased or requisitioned from Norwegians and for wages to Norwegian workers employed on German construction works.

The immediate result of this outpouring of money was, of course, an increase in the amount of purchasing power in the hands of the population. In 1940, when stocks of merchandise were still plentiful, people could spend most of their earnings on goods. Later, when stocks were exhausted, they paid off old debts, hoarded notes or deposited the surplus money with their banks.

As a result of German expenditure, notes in circulation increased from 481 million kroner in August 1939 to 3,039 millions in May 1945. Demand deposits during the same period increased from 154 million to 1,617 million kroner, while savings deposits increased from 1,926 millions in 1939 to 2,765 million kroner in May 1945. The total amount of purchasing power at the disposal of the population increased from 600 million kroner in August 1939 to 10.4 billion kroner in April 1945.

This increase in purchasing power represented a heavy inflationary pressure. However, strict price control and rationing of all important products held prices in check. The cost of living index increased from 101.3 in 1939 (1938 = 100) to 156.3 in December 1945, an increase of 54 per cent. Wholesale prices increased from 101.7 in 1939 to 166.5 in January 1946. Black market prices of various products have at times been very much higher than the official prices, but at the present time black market operations are insignificant and do not influence the cost of living.

Monetary Reform

One of the main problems confronting Norway at the time of the liberation last summer was the latent inflationary situation. As early as 1942 monetary experts came to the conclusion that a curtailment of the surplus purchasing power was the most promising way of dealing with the problem. The necessary plans were therefore secretly prepared by underground leaders, to be put into operation as soon as the Germans were defeated.

The programme was launched on September 9th, 1945, after several months' delay. In the afternoon of that day it was officially announced over the radio that from midnight old notes in denominations from 5 to 1,000 kroner were no longer legal tender. To relieve the immediate shortage of money each person was allowed to obtain 100 Norwegian kroner against an equal amount of old notes by surrendering certain ration stamps. People holding notes in excess of 100 kroner were requested to register them with a bank within two weeks. Of the amounts thus registered, 60 per cent was exchanged for new notes, while the rest was transferred to a special blocked (interest bearing) account in the name of the owner.

At the same time depositors holding bank accounts exceeding 800 kroner, or if the account had been opened after May 1st, 1945, 100 kroner, were requested to register their accounts. Of demand deposits, 800 kroner could be freely disposed of by the owner. Of any amount exceeding 800 kroner, 30 per cent was at the owner's free disposal, while another 30 per cent could be used only to cover necessary outlay for salaries, etc. The remaining 40 per cent was transferred to a special interest bearing blocked account in the name of the owner.

Owners of savings accounts exceeding 8,000 kroner were allowed to withdraw a maximum of 10 per cent of their deposits, but not more than 10,000 kroner.

As part of the reconstruction programme all holders of securities were required to register them with a bank or a broker. At the same time persons owning more than 10,000 kroner were requested to submit a declaration of property to the authorities.

The immediate effect of the programme was to reduce the amount of currency in circulation. As has been mentioned earlier, notes in circulation at the time of the liberation amounted to 3,039 million kroner. In expectation of the monetary programme people during the summer deposited a large part of their hoards of notes with banks, thus reducing the amount held outside banks by more than 50 per cent. The first figures published after the exchange of notes had taken place, show a circulation of only 899 million kroner. A total of 384 million kroner had been transferred to special blocked accounts in the name of the owners, while approximately 100 millions had not been presented for exchange. It is not certain exactly how much purchasing power was blocked through the transfer of notes and demand deposits to the special blocked accounts, but it is estimated that the amount is in excess of 1.1 billion kroner.

As had been expected, after the registration had been completed, people took advantage of their right to withdraw a certain amount of money from their savings accounts and demand deposits. The note circulation therefore rapidly increased to reach, just before Christmas, a total of 1.46 billion kroner. Since then, however, there has been a normal seasonal reduction in the note circulation, and the latest figure published, that for January 31st, shows a circulation of 1.43 billion kroner.

The exchange of notes and the registration of bank accounts were temporary measures primarily designed to register monetary claims. It was also used to sterilize temporarily a part of the purchasing power. The necessary permanent withdrawal of purchasing power was to be effected through a tax on the war increase in private wealth. A bill to that effect, presented to the Storting last autumn, met with severe criticism from several quarters and was withdrawn before it could be discussed in the Storting. A new bill is now in preparation.

It is difficult at the present time to evaluate the effects of these monetary measures. The immediate result was a strengthening of the belief in the future value of the krone. Because of the uncertainty surrounding the Government's monetary policy last summer, people who had earned large sums of money in the black market or while working for the Germans, quit work in order to spend their hoards of notes. This ' holiday mood ' spread to the entire population, drastically reducing efficiency and production in industry. After the monetary plans had been put into effect, people again began to save ; workers gradually went back to work and business found it easier to plan for the future. The uncertainty surrounding the new tax bill, however, is still hampering long range planning.

There have been indications that the Government is about to abandon at least partly their policy of reducing the purchasing power in circulation. Thus, the Department of Finance on November 28th, 1945, removed all restrictions on the use of the temporarily restricted portions of demand deposits and savings accounts. It has also been announced that funds to be collected in connection with the property tax will not be sterilized, as originally planned, but held in reserve for reconstruction purposes. If the Government abandon their original plans for reducing the purchasing power in the hands of the public, while they at the same time insist on maintaining the present price level, Norway will, for a long time to come, have an excess of purchasing power, which can only be controlled through a continuation of price control and rationing.

REVIVAL OF FOREIGN TRADE

Despite many obstacles, the transition from war to peace proceeded satisfactorily. The most important single factor in the recovery has been the revival of Norway's foreign trade. Norway is more dependent upon imports than any country of the world with the possible exception of New Zealand. As a result of the allied blockade all trade connections with overseas countries were disrupted in 1940. Despite huge reserve stocks of food and raw materials which had been accumulated as the war clouds gathered over Europe, the country could not have survived the war, had it not been for substantial imports of food and raw materials from Sweden and from the continent of Europe. However, as the German military position deteriorated, trade fell off. The import volume reached an all time low of 22 points in 1944 (1938 =100) while exports during the same year declined to 29 per cent of their 1938 volume. In this connection it should be remembered that a considerable part of the reduced trade was for German account.

Since the liberation the volume of imports increased from 22 points in 1944 (1938=100) to 59 in July and 86 in August 1945. However, the figures for December 1945 show a decrease to 65. The value of imports, including ships, increased from 31 million kroner in April 1945 to 156 millions in October and 115 millions in November. During the first few months the greater part of this import came from Sweden, Denmark and Great Britain. Later, as shipping became more plentiful and old trade connections were re-established, more and more of the goods came from overseas countries. During the months July—November 1945 imports from Sweden totalled 300 million kroner, from Great Britain 194 million kroner, while the imports from the United States were 118 million kroner.

These imports, although considerably larger than had been expected, were not sufficient to fill all needs. Norway has been reasonably well supplied with grain, the total imports for the eleven first months of 1945 aggregating 362,000 tons,[1] equivalent to one pre-war year's normal imports.

Other foods also have come in in sufficient quantities to fill the most urgent needs. It is interesting to notice that during the first few months food represented between 70—80 per cent of the total import. As Norwegian industry was restarted, however, imports of food products fell off and contributed approximately 25 per cent of the total import for the last few months for which figures are available.

The fuel situation is not as easy as the food situation. Altogether Norway imported from January to November 1945 830,000 tons of coal and 88,000 tons of coke and cinders. The corresponding figures for 1944 were considerably higher, when imports, mainly from Germany, were 1.1 million tons of coal and 280,000 tons of coke. Despite the coal shortage there has been a sufficient quantity of fuel for railways and coastal shipping, and to cover essential industrial needs.

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[1] This figure should be compared with the import of 65,000 tons for the same period in 1944.

In spite of large imports of food and other goods, many products which usually were imported from Germany or other continental European countries, and which could be had during the war although in limited quantities, are now in very short supply, because the United States and Great Britain so far have been unable to meet the needs for many of these articles. The supply situation is, however, improving, and more and more goods are being removed from rationing controls.

While imports have been fairly satisfactory, exports have lagged very much behind. The total export in May 1945 was only 12 million kroner, and in July 11 million kroner. During the autumn there was a slight improvement, and November shows a total export of 39 million kroner. This unexpectedly low export level is mainly due to lack of raw materials. Thus the pulp and paper industry, which is intact, could increase production very considerably but for a serious lack of pulp, and this shortage cannot be relieved until next summer after the timber now being cut has been floated down to the factories. Meanwhile some paper mills have been kept going with imported Swedish pulp.

The metal and mining industries, formerly important export industries, have experienced other difficulties. Because of the war-time expansion of metal industries in various countries, Norway has not been able to regain her former markets, and because of the relatively low prices of ore and semi-finished products many of the mines and factories have been unable to resume production. It is fair to assume that the whole mining and metal industry will have to be completely reorganized in order to meet the new situation which has arisen after Germany's collapse.

Industrial production during the war was kept at a very high level. Thus the index for industrial production in 1941 stood at 94.6 (1938=100), but during the last months of the German occupation, production declined considerably to 65.9 in April 1945. Production continued low throughout the summer. The index in June was 66 and in July 46. The reduced production during the summer was partly due to the ' holiday mood ', which kept large numbers of workers away from the factories. Summer over, employment again increased, while at the same time efficiency improved. Production figures therefore went up to 84 points in November.

In the main export industries the production index reached a low of 34.8 in May 1945 and in November had only increased to 52. Industries producing for the home market on the other hand show an index figure of 78.9 in June and had in November 1945 reached 99.4, only 0.6 points below the comparatively high level of 1938.

The attitude of the workers has been an important factor in this slow but steady recovery of the Norwegian economy. Despite a comparatively low wage level, there have been no important strikes since the liberation, and conflicts which have arisen, have all been settled peacefully. All wage tariffs are due for revision in the coming spring, but it is widely expected that a new agreement will be reached without undue tension and without stoppages of work.

Kolbotn, Norway. K. PETERSEN.

TABULAR APPENDIX

EDITORIAL NOTE

The January issue of the BULLETIN contained a series of tables designed to show recent developments in the British economy. The following set of tables, called Series B, present figures illustrating the economic development in U.S.A. and some European countries. As in the case of Britain, 1938 was taken as the base year, but it should be remembered that 1938 was in some countries a year of severe recession. The figures are given as far as possible as monthly or quarterly averages.

When statistical data of foreign countries become more easily available, we hope to add other countries and to include new series in this survey.

Explanation of Symbols

( ) — figure is provisional or approximate.
N.A. — figure is not available
— — figure is negligible.

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD.

TABLE I

U.S.A.

Index Numbers 1938=100[1]	Monthly Average				1944	1945			1946
	1939	1943	1944	1945[2]	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.[2]	Jan.[2]
Income Paymts. (Mthly.) :								14.2	
Total, $1,000 Mill. ...	5.9	11.9	13.0	13.3	14.4	13.4	13.0	—	N.A.
Index, adjusted	107	216	237	242	242	245	238	237	N.A.
Consumer Expenditures :									
Mthly. aver. $1,000 Mill.	5.1	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.9[3]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Index, adjusted	105	156	168	177	173[3]	N.A.	N.A.	183[3]	N.A.
Dept. Store Sales, Value Index	107	170	188	209	198	199	228	217	N.A.
Vol Index of Farm Mktgs.[4]	109	133	144	N.A.	137	144	156	N.A.	N.A.
Vol. Index of Ind. Prodn.[5]	122	268	264	228	260	263	189	184	179
Durable Manuf.	140	461	452	351	440	442	246	240	216
Non-durable Manuf. ...	115	185	180	175	182	184	166	164	167
Constrctn. Contr. Awarded									
Value Index	113	106	64	N.A.	80	75	147	N.A.	N.A.
Vol. Index[6]	113	86	60	N.A.	62.5	58.5	11	N.A.	N.A.
Index of Non-Agr. Empl.[7]	106	139	135	129	133	134	123	123	N.A.
Index of Factory Emplyt.	111	197	188	159	181	181	135	134	N.A.
Index of Wholesale Prices	98	131	132	134	133	134	136	136	136
Do. Farm Products ...	94	179	180	N.A.	183	184	191	192	N.A.
Cost of Living Index ...	98	123	124	N.A.	126	126	128	128	128
Facty. Av. Hrly. Earngs. cts.	63.3	96.1	101.9	N.A.	104.0	104.6	99.0	N.A.	N.A.
Do. 1938=100	101	153	162	N.A.	166	167	158	N.A.	N.A.
Mthly. Com. Expts.[8] Mill. $	260.3	206.9	238.0	337.1	241.7	245.8	496.7	528.9	657.2
Mthly. Ret. Impts. Mill .$...	189.7	281.7	322.4	340.2	332.7	353.2	312.2	283.4	404.8

Footnotes see bottom of next page.

TABLE 2

FRANCE.

Index Numbers: 1938=100	1939	1943	1944	1945[1]	1945			1946
					Jan.	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.[1]
Monthly Production of Coal[2] [3]								
1,000 metric tons ...	4,185	3,538	2,217	2,922	2,733	3,127	3,549	3,978
Index	106	89	56	73.5	69	79	90	100.3
Monthly Production of Steel[3]								
1,000 metric tons... ...	657	194	106	134	55	169	233	231
Index	128	38	21	26	11	33	45	45
Approved Building Plans[4]								
1,000 cbm. per month ...	706[5]	79	55	N.A.	85	86	131[7]	N.A.
Daily Wagon loadings ('000)[6]	41.4[5]	21.9	8.9	N.A.	16.0	21.3	26.0[7]	N.A.
Index of Wholesale Prices ...	104	218	252	N.A.	373	414	N.A.	N.A.
Index of Hourly Wages[8]								
Skilled	103	142	231	N.A.	314[9]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Unskilled	103	149	248	N.A.	304[9]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Monthly Imports Mill. frs. ...	3,649	1,162	645	4,569	303	4,662	12,928	11,545
Monthly Exports Mill. frs. ...	2,633	2,945	1,997	949	80	1,383	2,175	2,400
Monthly Imports 000 tons ...	3,262[10]	388	186	859	N.A.	1,244	N.A.	N.A.
Monthly Exports 000 tons ...	2,083[11]	1,067	588	220	N.A.	397	N.A.	N.A.

Sources: Statistique Générale de la France; La Vie Française, Hebdomadaire Economique et Financier; League of Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

[1] Partly provisional.
[2] Incl. Lignite.
[3] Figures for 1943 and 1944 exclude Alsace Lorraine.
[4] Covering Greater Paris and 41 provincial towns.
[5] 1938.
[6] Figures for 1943 and 1944 exclude the Sous-direction de Strassbourg.
[7] November.
[8] October 1938=100. All annual figures relate to October.
[9] April.
[10] 3,929,000 tons in 1938.
[11] 2,249,000 tons in 1938.

Footnotes to Table 1.

Sources: *Department of Commerce* for Income Payments, Consumer Expenditures and Farm Marketings: *Board of Governors of the Fed. Res. System* for Industrial Production and Department Store Sales; *U.S. Dept. of Labor for* Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Employment and Hourly Wage Earnings; *F. W. Dodge Corp.* for Value of Construction Contracts awarded.

[1] All index numbers, except those of wholesale prices, cost of living (and wages), are adjusted for seasonal variations.
[2] Partly provisional.
[3] Monthly average, 4th quarter.
[4] 1935—1939=100.
[5] Mining and Manufacturing.
[6] Value index deflated with (Engineering News Record) Index of Construction Costs.
[7] All non-agricultural wage—and salary earners except those in Domestic Service and in the Armed Forces.
[8] Excluding Lend-Lease and Re-exports.

TABLE 3 BELGIUM

Index Numbers 1936–38=100 Monthly figures	1939	1945	1945 Jan.	1945 June	1945 Sept.	1945 Dec.	1946 Jan.	1946 Feb.
Ind. Prod. : Index								
General	N.A.	35	16	33	44	57	N.A.	N.A.
Coal	N.A.	53	39	52	60	70	N.A.	N.A.
Iron and Steel	N.A.	28	13	27	36	52	N.A.	N.A.
Textiles	N.A.	35	3	33	52	60	N.A.	N.A.
Food Ind.	N.A.	31	20	28	42	49	N.A.	N.A.
Coal Prod. 1000 m. tons ...	2,487	1,310	1,037	1,291	1,409	1,732	1,920	1,799
Steel Prod. 1000 m. tons ...	259	61	8	54	81	136	157	N.A.
New Constructions, No. of units	714	N.A.	N.A.	110	283	269[1]	N.A.	N.A.
Imports[2] Mill. frs.	2,018[3]	1,144	66	972	1,697	2,557	2,670	2,786
Exports[2] Mill. frs.	1,850[3]	331	23	187	501	985	1,174	1,277
Imports[2] '000 tons	2,868[3]	556[4]	88	345	963	1,488[1]	N.A.	N.A.
Exports[2] '000 tons	1,912[3]	107[4]	14	76	204	294[1]	N.A.	N.A.

Sources : BULLETIN DE STATISTIQUE (Office, Central de Statistique) : Monthly BULLETIN OF STATISTICS, League of Nations.

[1] November. [2] Figures for 1936–38 and after April 1945 refer to Belgium-Luxemburg.

[3] Monthly average 1936–1938. [4] Monthly average January to November.

TABLE 4 SWITZERLAND

Index Numbers : 1938=100	1939	1943	1944	1945	1945 Jan.	1945 Dec.	1946 Jan.	1946 Feb.
Index of :								
Industrial Employment[1] ...	99	105	100	110	104[2]	117	N.A.	N.A.
Wholesale Prices	104	204	208	206	207	200	201	199
Cost of Living	101	148	151	152	152	151	151	150
Tourism (Monthly)	77	24	26	42	26	63	66	N.A.
Monthly Imports Mill. frs. ...	157	144	99	102	33	263	235	253
Monthly Exports Mill. frs. ...	108	136	94	123	30	167	149	177
Index of Imports at 1938 prices	117	47.5	31.5	31	10	89	80	87.5
Index of Exports at 1938 prices	96	63	40	57	14.5	70	66.5	80

Sources : Schweizerische Nationalbank, Monatsbericht.

[1] Number of wage-earners employed in a representative sample of establishments, incl. building. Quarterly figures or averages.

[2] 4th Quarter, 1944.

[3] Based on the statistics of nights spent by foreign tourists in Swiss hotels.

TABLE 5 DENMARK.

Index Numbers 1938=100	1939	1943	1944	1945	1945 Jan.	1945 Oct.	1945 Nov.	1945 Dec.	1946 Jan.	1946 Feb.
Index of :										
Industrial Production[1] ...	105	87	87	79	88	83	85	88	92	96
Prodctn. of Animal Prodts.	103	57	67	63	52	64	55	53	60	N.A.
Prodctn. of butter	96	66	68	70	50	77	62	57	56	N.A.
Prodctn. of bacon	99	52	65	47	47	43	36	41	48	N.A.
Wholesale Prices	105	191	194	190	195	184	182	182	182	180
Cost of Living	101	155	157	159	158	159	N.A.	N.A.	158	N.A.
Monthly Imports Mill. Kr. ...	145	102	97	59	79	78	75	130	137	N.A.
Monthly Exports Mill. Kr. ...	131	103	112	75	79	98	115	101	98	N.A.
Index of Imports at 1938 prices	98	34	32	21	26	29	29	50	53	N.A.
Index of Exports at 1938 prices	101	44	46	32	32	43	51	45	45	N.A.

Source : Statistike Departement, Statistike Eftnerretninger.

[1] Adjusted for seasonal variations.

TABLE 6

SWEDEN

Index Nos. 1938=100	1939	1943	1944	1945	1945 Jan.	1945 Oct.	1945 Nov.	1945 Dec.	1946 Jan.
Index of :									
Industrial Production[1]	106	93	93	91	97	106	107	107	107
Industrial Employment[2]	103	102	103	99	106	111	111	105	108
Wholesale Prices ...	103	175	175	173	174	171	171	170	165
Cost of Living	102	144	145	146	145	146	N.A.	N.Z.	145
Monthly Imports Mill. Kr.	208	151	139	91	106	162	160	157	219
Monthly Exports Mill. Kr.	157	98	69	144	24	265	238	234	199
Index of Impts. 1938 prices	109	33	35	N.A.	12.5	37.5	37	N.A.	N.A.
Index of Expts. 1938 prices	106	37	26	N.A.	47.5	102	92.5	N.A.	N.A.

Source : *Skandinaviska Banken*, Quarterly Review ; *League of Nations*, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

[1] Mining and Manufacturing.

[2] Number of wage-earners in Mining and Manufacturing.

TABLE 7

OUTPUT AND SUPPLIES OF COAL IN WESTERN EUROPE

	Employment ('000)[1]			Production (000 metr. tons)			Imports (000 metr. tons)[2]		
	Dec. 1945	Jan. 1946	Feb. 1946	Dec. 1945	Jan. 1946	Feb. 1946	Dec. 1945	Jan. 1946	Feb. 1946
Germany[3]	244	244	N.A.	4,657	5,254	N.A.	—	—	—
France[4]	304	307	N.A.	3,549	2,978	N.A.	760	885	N.A.
Belgium	158	160	N.A.	1,732	1,936	N.A.	351	369	N.A.
Holland	31	31	N.A.	523	626	N.A.	224	228	N.A.
Luxemburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	137	N.A.
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	115	N.A.
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	303	N.A.

	July 1945			*January 1946*			
	Employment[1]	Production	Domestic supplies[5]	Employment[1]	Production	Domestic supplies[5]	Output per man-shift[6] Jan. 1946 in % of av. 1938
	in % of monthly av. 1935-8			in % of monthly av. 1935-8			
Germany[3]	49[7]	18	21	77[7]	47	50	61[8]
France[4]	112	70	53	137	103	83	75
Belgium	83	48	49	116	82	94	73
Holland	101	35	35	102	57	62	69
Luxemburg	—	—	27	—	—	54	—
Norway	—	—	65	—	—	45	—
Denmark	—	—	16	—	—	64	—

Source. European Coal Organization.

[1] Underground and Surface Workers, excl. Office Staff.

[2] All solid fuel.

[3] Western Germany only (British and French zones).

[4] Incl. brown coal.

[5] Production *minus* Exports *plus* Imports. Round figures.

[6] Output of clean coal per manshift of underground workers.

[7] Against average 1935–1937.

[8] Ruhr and Aachen. The relevant figure for the *Saar* is 77.